

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 3974. 三月三十日大英一千八百七十六年

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

二月廿八日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.; BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C.; SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 159 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELLO & CAMPBELL, AMY, GILES & CO., FUOCHOW, HENGHUA & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., MANILA, C. HENSHEN & CO., MACAO, L. A. DA GRADA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

— and —

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF
30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. \$ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... \$6,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, ... 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St.,
E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (lie de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, ... 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.
A. MULVEY, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong. JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai. EWAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READERS MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References,

BY

WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYER.

Price, \$2.

Shanghai, KELLY & CO.
Bengal, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

OLYPHANT & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1876. mc24

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 20th February.

By Order,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

No. 7, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 26, 1876. ap1

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.

Orders may be left at the Godown, Wanchi, with Mr. J. MACLEHORN, of LEON'S At Yon, KYONGHUNG, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, November 1, 1876. my1

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS

against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS

against the Estate of the late A. MARCUS DALY, and all Persons indebted to the same, are requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.

H. LOWCOOK,
Executor.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO

A D V E R T I S E R S IS OBVIOUS.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name for procura-

tion.

A. MAGG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuracy in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from BOUDLAU.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

CHINA MAIL Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG.

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices, lately occupied by Messrs. A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godown.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 691.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$78.75.

FARM LOT 17, POPOLOUM, adjoining Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOONG.

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 90,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA.

Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Office, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses, Area, 1,064 Taubs of 88 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$283.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk, Press, Comptore's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House, Area, 554 Taubs.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL.

T. G. LINSTEAD,

Trustees of A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,

28, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at 11 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard,

Sundry Naval & Victualling STORES,

comprising—

Old Iron, Zinc, Glass, Hoses, Leather,

Lignumvitae, Blocks, etc.

Blue Cloth, Duck Flannel, Rags, Bis-

ket Dust, Implements, Cases, and Can-

nisters.

Also,

One Ice-making Machine.

One Washing Machine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

For Sale.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pinte, \$16, " (2 "
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen).

For Sale by
HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1875.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"GUNGA".
M. GARNEAU, Master, will leave
for the above Port SATUR-
DAY, the 25th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA".
Captain THEBAUD, will be
despatched for the above Port on
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT).

The French Barque
"EDMOND GRESSION"
will be despatched as above on
the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

NOTICE.

The Undermentioned Vessels
having the greater portion of
their Cargo and Passengers
engaged, will have immediate
dispatch for the following Ports.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I.
The British Barque
"FORWARD".
Captain JOHN SYRACAN.

The British Ship
"ANNIE GRAY".
Captain ROBERT MOORE.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
The American Barque
"GARIBOLDI".
Captain O. M. NUYES.

FOR HONOLULU, S. I., AND
SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Bark
"ALDEN BESE",
Captain ALLEN NOYES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 23, Diamond, British steamer, 1201,
Jackson, Shanghai Mar. 16, and Amoy 22,
General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIB.

March 23, Asia, Danish steamer, 680,
H. P. Moisen, Saigon Mar. 18, General—
W. M. POST & Co.

March 23, Amoy, British steamer, 814,
Draws, Shanghai Mar. 18, Swatow 22,
General—SIEMSEN & Co.

Mar. 23, Rajanathianchar, Brit. steamer,
933, Hopkins, Bangkok Mar. 15, General.
YUEN FAH FONG.

March 23, Riga, British steamer, 921,
J. M. Clark, Saigon Mar. 18, Rice—Hor-
HONG.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 22, Chinkiang, for Shanghai.
23, Nestor, for Shanghai.

23, Tigre, for Marseilles, &c.

23, Marion, for Whampoa.

23, Rockwood, for Ililio.

23, Lung Feng, for Kiung Chow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Diamond, from Shanghai:
for Hongkong, Mr. Abendroth and servant,
and 3 Chinese. For Singapore, Captain
Barclay. For London, Mrs. Stromberg,
Mr. and Mrs. Craigie and child, Mr. and Mrs.
Jacobson and child, Mrs. Aldrich and two
children, Mrs. Miller and three children.
For Amoy for Singapore and Penang, 600
Chinese.

Per Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and
family, 2 European deck and 91 Chinese.

Per Riga, Miss Townsend and 40 Chinese.

Per Rajanathianchar, 76 Chinese.

Per Asia, 45 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per Tigre, for Saigon, Mr.
Foresier, and 2 Chinese. For Singapore,
Messrs. G. F. Ebeling and Thos. Hog.
For Naples, Sister Maria Stella, Virginia
Zanazzi, and Angelo Ravoli. For Mar-
seilles, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bender and 6 chil-
dren, M. Diaz de Sorocasa, Chinese,
Orelli, Marshman, and Clement.

Per Nestor, for Shanghai, Messrs. W. A.
Moriarty and J. Macmillan, and several
Chinese.

Per Chinkiang, 2 cabin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Rajanathianchar reports
the weather throughout.

The British steamer Amoy reports fresh
Northwest breeze and thick rainy weather
throughout.

The British steamer Diamond reports fine
weather and S.E. winds until yesterday,
then experienced strong E. winds and
high seas with thick weather.

The British steamer Asia reports fine
weather until yesterday when experienced
thick weather and rain to port.

CARGO.

Per Diamond, for Continent, 448 bales Silk,
11 cases Silk Piece Goods, 37 bales Waite
Silk, 400 boxes Tea, 400 cases Sundries.
For London, 142 bales Silk, 1,571 cheats
and 241 boxes Tea, 29 cases Silk Piece
Goods, 1 case Silk, 3 cases Gold Yarn, 345
books Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:

For SAIGON, at 3.30 p.m. To-
morrow, the 24th inst.

For SWATOW & AMOY.—
Per CHEANG BOCK KIAN, at 4.30
p.m. To-morrow, the 24th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per PENEZO, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,
the 24th instant.

For FERONIA, at 8.30 a.m. on Satur-
day, the 25th Inst.

For MANILA.—
Per GUNGA, at 11.30 a.m. Saturday,
the 25th Inst.

For AMOY.—
Per ESMERALDA, at 9.30 a.m. on
Tuesday, the 26th Inst.

For HONOLULU.—
Per Barque COLOMBO, at 3.30 p.m. on
Tuesday, the 4th April.

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-
TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOW-
EN, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY, TASMANIA and MEL-
BOURNE.

Per QUEENSLAND, at 11.30 a.m. on
Saturday, the 26th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per YESSO, at 5 p.m. on Saturday,
the 26th Inst.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—
Per QUANGSE, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednes-
day, the 12th April.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet THERAN,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
30th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.—

Wednesday, 29th Instant,
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

Wednesday, 29th Instant,
5 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
to extra Postage until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom via
Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted
on board the Packet on payment of a
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 18, 1876.

mc30

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet BELGIO,
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 1st April, with Mails for Japan,
San Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post Office closes.

2.50 p.m., Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American stamps
are added, to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hong-
kong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S.
Stamps to those places only the names
of which are printed in Italic. To all
the other places named correspondence
cannot be Registered through, but only
to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspon-
dence thus sent—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong U.S.
Stamps cents cents

Canada, British Columbia, New
Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island,
Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Provid-
ence, 8 8

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota,
Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Green-
land, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama,
West Indies, 8 5

Hawaii, Newfoundland, 8 6

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, 8 10

Belize, Graytown, Guiana,
Honduras, Martinique, San
Martha, Turk's Island, 8 13

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Peru,
Argentine Confederation, 8 15

Peru, Ayres, Paraguay, 8 23

Newspapers (not over 4 oz) 2 4

Books, &c., per 4 oz. 6 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers
or Book Packets (as silk scarves,
jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

mc31

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet HOUGHLY,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 6th April, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom via
Marseilles to Europe, Saigon, Sin-
gapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta,
Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexan-
dria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.—

Wednesday, 6th April.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT Box,
which remains open all night.

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

mc32

General Memoranda.

MARCH 25.—

Noon—Gungs leaves for Manila.

Noon—Queensland leaves for Singapore,
Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SUNDAY, March 26.—

Daylight—Yeo leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

MONDAY, March 27.—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 2, Hollywood road.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Legislative
Council.

TUESDAY, March 28.—

10 a.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Amoy.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 15, Staunton Street.

Edmonde leaves for Takao (direct)
on this date.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.—

Goods by Nestor undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 30.—

Noon—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

Cheviot leaves for Cooktown, Townsville,
Brisbane and Sydney on or about this
date.

SATURDAY, April 1.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer BELGIO leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

Warrants against unclaimed Dividends,
Bonuses or Interests on Victoria Fire
Insurance Co., to be presented before
this date.

THURSDAY, April 6.—

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.	5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.	6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.	7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.	8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Asia	...	Pateau	Fch. str.	883	Mar. 18	Siemssen & Co.		
Belgic	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	1716	Mar. 20	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yahama & S. F'cisco	Klong Dock	
Ben Ledi	3 c Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	Mar. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore and Penang	Ab'deen Dock	
Braemar Castle	5 c Schultz	Ger. str.	1085	Mar. 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon		
Cawdor Castle	4 c Craig	Brit. str.	1496	Mar. 16	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon		
Cheang Hock Kian	4 c Webb	Brit. str.	955	Mar. 22	Russell & Co.	Cooktown & Sydney	about 30th	
Cheviot	2 b Watt	Brit. str.	1280	Mar. 20	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon		
Cyphrines	5 b Wood	Brit. str.	1423	Mar. 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila		
Feronia	4 k Marshall	Brit. str.	1209	Mar. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Flamingo	5 c Couche	Brit. str.	799	Mar. 22	Remedios & Co.			
Gunga	4 b Garceau	Brit. str.	1846	Mar. 22	Adamson, Bell & Co.			
Lord of the Isles	2 c Cowie	Brit. str.	606	Feb. 24	Kwok Acheong			
Norma	2 h Walker	Brit. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.			
Pawtuxet	4 k	Amer. str.	652	Mar. 21	Melchers & Co.			
Penedo	3 c Cain	Brit. str.	646	Mar. 20	Landstein & Co.			
Pernambuco	4 h Hyde	Brit. str.	1437	Mar. 14	Gibb, Livingston & Co.			
Queensland	4 h Craig	Brit. str.	359	Mar. 22	Hop Hing			
Rajah	2 h Hansen	Brit. str.	1683	Mar. 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.			
Sunda	4 c Edmond	Fch. str.	1726	Mar. 20	Messagers Maritimes			
Tanais	5 c Reynier	Fch. str.	1950	Mar. 20	Messagers Maritimes			
Tigre	5 k Brunet	Brit. str.	559	Mar. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.			
Yesso	5 b Punchard	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong			
Yottung	2 h	Brit. str.						
Sailing Vessels								
Alden Besse	Noyes	Amer. blk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu		
Annie Gray	4 c Moore	Brit. str.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.	Vancouver's Island		
August	3 k Rijp	Ger. bg.	274	Mar. 3	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin		
Yua Caa	2 h Lange	Siam. blk.	340	Mar. 7	Chiness			
Charité	Hervó	Fch. blk.	255	Feb. 21	Carlowitz & Co.			
Charter Oak	4 c Smith	Amer. ab.	963	Nov. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Christina A. P.	8 h Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order			
Colombo	2 c Heuer	Brit. blk.	364	Feb. 8	Russell & Co.			
Edmond Gressier	4 c Fanquet	Fch. blk.	300	Mar. 4	Landstein & Co.			
Edward James	7 c Forbes	Amer. blk.	529	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.			
Fanny	8 c Rousal	Fch. sh.	1133	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.			
Forward	3 c Strachan	Brit. blk.	743	Mar. 8	Rozario & Co.			
Franz	7 c Hildebrandt	Brit. sch.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.			
Garibaldi	4 h Noyes	Amer. blk.	670	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.			
Hermann	7 c Bambach	Ger. ab.	276	Mar. 16	Carlowitz & Co.			
Irene	4 c Hansen	Brit. sch.	638	Feb. 4	Melchers & Co.			
James Vinicombe	McPherson	Brit. ab.	434	Mar. 20	Wieler & Co.			
Johann Smidt	7 c Bohkar	Ger. ab.	693	Mar. 20	Order			
Jonathan Chase	5 k Curtis	Amer. ab.	1327	Feb. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Lathley Rich	3 c Lewis	Brit. ab.	864	Mar. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Margarite	7 c Owens	Brit. ab.	366	Mar. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Marion	4 c Howes	Amer. sch.	862	Mar. 16	Russell & Co.			
Mary Whitridge	3 c Cutler	Brit. ab.	464	Mar. 10	Captain			
Memento	4 c Ruwald	Brit. ab.	354	Mar. 11	Wieler & Co.			
Neworth Castle	4 k Linklater	Brit. ab.	329	Feb. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Nicoline	4 h Ahlmann	Ger. ab.	722	Mar. 17	Russell & Co.			
Nightingale	3 c Palmer	Amer. ab.	1161	Mar. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.			
Northampton	7 c Barclay	Brit. ab.	636	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.			
Rookwood	8 c Jewell	Brit. ab.	1062	Feb. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Samuel G. Reed	3 c White	Amer. ab.	650	Dec. 10	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Sydenham	4 c Bristow	Brit. ab.	1062	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Union	4 c Merianchevaria	Span. sch.	152	Mar. 4	Remedios & Co.			
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c Camus	Span. bg.	261	Mar. 17	Brandao & Co.			
Wm. Phillips	7 c Heley	Amer. sch.	593	Mar. 10	Captain			
Wodan	3 c Meyer	Ger. ab.	439	Mar. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.			
WHAMPOA								
Formosa	Schweer	Ger. blk.	282	Mar. 22	Melchers & Co.	New York		
Haze	Wilkinson	Amer. sh.	664	Mar. 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Ho	Bannau	Ger. ab.	353	Mar. 15	Siemssen & Co.			
CANTON								
China	Henninga	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 c	Gorman	corvette	1400	...	...	Mar. 14	Kuhne
Audacious	6 c	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Bayan	6 c	Russian	corvette	2000	...	...	Mar. 6	Boyle
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	...	...	...		D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	6 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Feb. 29	C. E. Buckle
Lily	6 c	British	gunboat	620	...	...	Mar. 21	B. E. Cochrane
Ling Fong	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	...	...	...		Cocker
Mesance	6 k	British	military hospital	2391	...	...		Capt. Becker
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	295	4	60		R. H. Paul
Thistle	K.D.	British	gun vessel	464	...	...	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	...		Commodore Parash
At Canton								
Egeria	British	steam sloop	727	4	120	250	Mar. 20	W. F. Castle
Vigilant	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	20	Mar. 20	H. C. D. Ryder

POOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.		SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		MEN-OF-WAR.	
Albert Victor	for Shanghai	Hoogly	American	Ho	Eliza Shaw	British barque			
Chun Sheng	British steamer	Hoangsa	French	Ho	Freetrader	British ship			
*Yesso	for Hongkong	Hupeh	Chinese	Ho	Gesine Brons	British schooner			
Fu Sheng	British steamer	Little Orphan	American	Ho	Kronprinsessen	German barque			
Midge	British gunboat	Paouting	American	Ho	Oscar Vidal	Danish barque			
Pallas	German barque								

have been bagged, the Prince shooting the majority.

Madras, Feb. 29.—A telegram from London to one of the Bombay papers states that Lord Salisbury closes his correspondence with Lord Northbrook in terms of great severity, thus:—"The urgency of the occasion did not justify your failure to inform me of your intention to legislate or render necessary a sudden conversion of proposals into law, proceedings which were little less than a scandal and should have been avoided, even if you were unable to refer home for instructions for fear of information leaking out." The paper says the rebuke was deserved. The Maharajah of Cashmere has given £200 for placing a tablet in Calcutta Cathedral to commemorate the Prince of Wales' visit.

MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, which took place on the 17th under the presidency of Mr Purdon, the Vice-Chairman, was of an unusually lively and interesting nature. The comments which were passed upon the report embody in themselves the most important points referred to.

On the Chairman's rising, then, to move the adoption of the report, Mr Hart drew attention to a certain paragraph on page 4, which he demanded should be excised. The offending passage was to the effect that in the early part of the year, the levy of taxes within the limits of the settlement, other than import duties, had attracted the attention of the Chamber, and in order to obtain facts to form the foundation of a remonstrance to the proper authorities, circulars had been issued to the Members of the Chamber, and letters addressed to some of the principal importing firms, asking for information and for the views of the community; but that only one reply had been received, and that not being of a nature to encourage further action, the Committee concluded that the matter was not fit by the merchants of the port to require the intervention of the Chamber.

This was the sore point, and Mr Hart on behalf of the meeting emphatically protested against any implication so damaging to the interests of the mercantile community being published to the world. He considered that the taxation referred to was in direct contravention of the Treaty of Tientsin, and that they had here one of the most important obstacles in the way of progress to deal with; he therefore proposed that the paragraph be expunged.

Mr Cumine seconded the amendment, and Mr. Hogg proceeded to follow up the remarks of the proposer with still severer strictures. The Committee, he said, had placed them in a most humiliating position and had acted with a lack of verve that he could not too strongly condemn. Nothing of practical value in any direction had happened during the year; all the Committee appeared to have done was to hold a conversation with Sir Thomas Wade—than which he, Mr. Hogg, could not conceive anything more delightful, the Minister being a most charming man—but no real good seemed to have resulted in any way, and he thought that the Committee had not acted as the Chamber generally had good right and reason to expect.

To this Mr Purdon replied that nobody could possibly have been more anxious to have the matter set straight than he and his colleagues had been. They had issued circulars, beseeching the merchants to give them their assistance; they had made investigations; what they wanted were facts, facts that they could represent to the Minister, and they did everything in their power to obtain them; they had absolutely bothered members to give them some support; and what response had they received? Nothing—absolutely nothing—but one solitary letter throwing cold water on the entire scheme, while some of the largest importers had expressed the opinion, verbally, that the abuse after all was trifling. What they wanted were facts—which could be adduced in support of this complaint: for if they appealed to Peking they would be immediately challenged to give some specific example of their grievance. What more could they have done; if the merchants felt so strongly about it, why did they not back up the efforts of their Committee?

Mr Hogg rejoined that it was impossible to pitch upon a single fact, but the illegal likin taxation was generally known to be carried on; at any rate, he said, the paragraph must come out.

The Chairman then pointed out to him that there was no opinion attributed to the Chamber in the paragraph alluded to; it was a simple record of what had taken place.

Mr Kalb remarked that the Committee had acted unwisely in attempting to procure isolated cases of proof, as any Chinese whose name might be mentioned or brought before the public would have his life squeezed out of him by the authorities.

The Chairman however still called for a case, Mr. Cammy suggested that the very existence of tax-offices was sufficient proof, and Mr. Hart reiterated that the whole thing was a public fact, and that the Committee had had no business to dismiss it so cursorily.

Mr. Campbell here rose, and attempted to defend the Committee from these attacks, saying that the members, having refused giving their support to the Committee when it was requested, had no right to complain of the interpretation put upon their conduct.

Mr. Purdon again insisted that the report contained no implication whatever, but was simply a statement of facts, whereupon Mr. Rees informed the meeting that he considered it rather a mis-statement of facts, and drew a comparison between the Committee and Diogenes in his tub. The allusion was classical, but obscure.

Mr Hogg then asked the Chairman for a plain answer to the following question: Were the Committee aware that there was a tax-office in the foreign settlement, and that the likin-runners were posted at every corner of the streets? To which the Chairman answered, No; at the Chamber, we do not know it. Do you then suspect it? asked Mr. Hogg. Yes, Mr. Purdon certainly had his suspicions; but he hadn't proof. This point having been arrived at, there seemed no chance of coming to a better understanding; and Mr. Hart's amendment—namely, that the paragraph should be omitted—was put to the meeting and carried.

The accounts were then passed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Fitz; and no enquiries were made.

The discussion then turned upon the advisability of discontinuing Reuter's telegrams; a measure which several members present considered rather unwise, and which was ably opposed by Mr. Brand. Mr. Iveson suggested that two telegrams a month, confined entirely to giving stocks, statistics, etc., would meet the difficulty, and the proposal was received with approval; but the

verdict of the meeting was in favour of the telegrams being discontinued, and discontinued they will be accordingly from the 1st of April next.

The next proposal placed before the meeting was by Mr. Purdon, on behalf of the Committee, and had to do with an inconvenience to which we directed the attention of our readers some few weeks ago, namely, our most imperfect coinage system. Mr. Purdon's resolution was to the following effect:—"That the Chamber is of opinion that the want of a fixed standard of value and of a national silver currency is a great impediment to the development of the foreign as well as the native trade of the country, and that the Committee be requested to prepare a memorial to be addressed to the Ministers of Treaty Powers at Peking, in order that they may induce the Chinese Government to establish a Mint for the coinage of legal tender silver coins and of token money; the memorial to be submitted to a special meeting of the Chamber to be called for that purpose, before it is forwarded to Peking." This excellent though at present somewhat visionary scheme was allowed to pass, and the business of the meeting was at an end; but before it separated Mr. Kalb begged to propose that in view of the coming revision of the Treaty in a couple of years, a Committee be appointed by the Committee of the Chamber to investigate the grievances of foreign merchants at Shanghai respecting the trade with China generally, and other matters, to draw up a full report respecting the same, when completed to present it for adoption at a special meeting of the Chamber, and, if adopted, to send the said report to the representatives of the Foreign Powers at Peking.

This gave rise to some slight discussion and the Chairman seemed inclined to differ from Mr. Kalb as to what grievances did or did not come under the jurisdiction of the Chamber; but that only one reply had been received, and that not being of a nature to encourage further action, the Committee concluded that the matter was not fit by the merchants of the port to require the intervention of the Chamber.

The Silver PUZZLE IN AMERICA.

The *Alta California* has lately been engaged in collecting all the opinions it thinks worth having concerning the causes and effects of and probable remedies for the recent alarming decline in the Silver market; and as China and the East come in for a large share of attention, we reproduce some of the views given regarding the situation. It is to be hoped that some united action on the part of Great Britain and the United States will be decided on, to solve the problem which is at present puzzling financiers and hampering mercantile men all over the world.

The *Alta* thus speaks of the general effect of the silver "shrinkage":—

In financial and commercial circles the shrinkage of the value of silver coin is the principal topic of conversation. All interests are alike affected, hence the mutual desire to come to some definite conclusion as to what shall be done in the premises. The majority of our merchants have already announced the course they intend to pursue, and there appears to be an understanding among business men generally that, as a protective measure, they will accept silver payment of dues only at the current rate of discount. Any other course, they say, would only deprive them of the greater share of their profits, unless, as some propose to do, the difference between gold and silver be added to the selling price of goods. In either case many complaints will be heard from consumers, who are to be made the real sufferers, or such of them as have small dealings, and whose earnings come only in silver. In the general produce trade, where sales are mostly effected through commission houses, this question of depreciation called for immediate attention, and the San Francisco Produce Exchange took action upon it at once. The decision of the members was that hereafter, unless otherwise stipulated, all transactions on "Change will be on a gold basis. So far as the sales go this leaves no chance for any misunderstanding between buyers and sellers; but with the final settlement between consignees and consignors comes another difficulty. The commission merchants have been making their returns partly in gold—either one-half or a greater proportion—and this they have to buy. At the present rates of discount on silver they stand a good chance of losing the major part of their commissions, unless the producers take a greater proportion of silver or accept from the consignees just what the latter have to accept, be it all silver. On certain lines of goods the profits are, doubtless, so small that either the selling prices must be advanced or silver payments will have to be discontinued; but, while this course is being pursued by many, others are sufficiently enterprising to see in this their opportunity to attract a more liberal share of patronage through the announcement of "Silver taken at par and a premium paid on Gold." On many articles of consumption a large profit is made, and if there be a loss sustained on some where the profits have been light, the difference could be made up elsewhere. This of course will not apply in all branches of trade, though it could be applied in many cases, and would thus avoid unpleasant relations between buyers and sellers.

The present glut of silver coin in California thus explained:—

Rep.—Do you think that silver should be a legal tender for more than \$5?

Mr Sutro.—No, it should not. There is no need of the Government executing a retrograde movement of that description. The Government realized on the fluctuations of the price of silver. They buy it at \$1.11 per ounce, and sell it at \$1.21 to \$1.26. They take advantage of the price, just the same as an individual. It would be a retrograde step if the Government made silver a legal tender for \$50 instead of \$5, and against all political economy.

Rep.—What is going to become of the silver?

Mr Sutro.—Henceforth silver will be designed for China and India, which countries have three hundred million of people who can keep it and hoard it away. No one ever heard of them shipping silver or gold. The balance of trade is decided in their favor. We buy their tea, coffee, shawls, silks, etc., and they in turn buy from us a few woolens of calicos, hence we have to remit, and there the remittance remains. We used to sell trade dollars at a premium of 7 per cent, now we sell them at 5 per cent discount. The difference goes in the pocket of "John."

And so the "interfering" and cross-

ortion. Much silver goes out of the city when the fruit and grain ripen, to pay for labor and minor expenditures, and before New Year works its way back, and as it accumulates the discount rises.

The manner in which our San Francisco contemporaries "interview" all officials and others concerned, and then faithfully record the conversations held, in correct dialogue form, is very amusing. Mr. Shannon, the Collector of the Port, is thus dealt with; and his views are here set down:—

Mr. Shannon.—Yes, the surplus silver can be reduced in many ways. The resumption of specie payments would reduce it materially in a very short time.

Reporter.—How do you account for the present superabundance?

Mr. Shannon.—You see, the discovery of gold in Australia and California, and the immense amount of it extracted, has had a tendency to appreciate the value of every marketable commodity. Thirty or forty years ago you could buy as much with sixty cents as you can with a twenty dollar piece to-day. Instead of the large quantities of gold now used as a circulating medium, silver coin was more in the hands of the people. The new departure of European nations in substituting gold as the only recognized currency, was responsible, to some extent, in depreciating the value of silver. Then again, the major portion of the silver coined finds its way to this Coast, and now we find ourselves with more of it than the demand calls for. It is a good illustration of the law of supply and demand. The supply exceeds the demand, and as a consequence, the price depreciates.

Reporter.—How will we get rid of the surplus?

Mr. Shannon.—I have two methods in view, either one of each would be sufficient to relieve us of the pressure.

Reporter.—What are they?

Mr. Shannon.—The Government can effect this by two means. First—As the law now reads, the interest on the national bonds is payable in coin, do you see? Well, although it might not be a strictly honorable method still the Government could legally pay off the interest in silver, thereby saving an immense amount of money, which would alone be sufficient to pay the national debt in the course of a few years. A large portion of the silver would then find its way out of the country.

My second proposition is this: Now there's one of the handsomest pieces of money coined (holding up a bright Carson dollar). You will remember that a few years since, the Director of the Mint was authorized to furnish Congress with a schedule of the metallic value of every piece of money coined in the civilized world. He did so. The Mexican dollar was valued at 104 cents. Recognizing the necessity of having a coin that would compete with this, and eventually supersede it as an exchange for Asiatic products, the Government authorized the coining of the trade dollar. It contains a fraction of silver more than the Mexican dollar. Now, as soon as this dollar began to circulate, I cornered the Chinamen. You see, when a bill of goods is bought in China the prices of the various articles are entered in a manifest, which must be countersigned by the Consul and Captain of the ship. The manifests read, "such an article, as many Mexican dollars." When they came to pay their dues I just called their attention to the fact that they must pay \$1.04 or else send in trade dollars. Then the demand for trade dollars increased so that they soon sold even higher than the Mexican dollar, and we have succeeded in driving it out. The trade dollar is easily handled; a person don't feel inconvenienced in carrying five or six of them in his pocket, and the public as a rule are pleased with them. I say don't stop their coining. Let the Government cease issuing one dollar greenbacks, and call in all those in circulation and distribute the silver in that way. Then let them make the trade dollar a legal tender for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars.

Rep.—Then you are not in favor of Dr. Lindermann's recommendation to demonetize the trade dollar?

Mr. Shannon.—Certainly not; by no means.

Leaving the genial Collector to attend to his duties, the reporter wended his way from the Government building pondering on the diversity of opinion existing in regard to this absorbing topic.

Another reporter, interviewing ex-Governor Low, the manager of the Anglo-California Bank, elicits the following:—

The object in coining the trade dollar was to provide an equivalent to the Mexican dollar, to be used in our trade with China; but now the supply exceeds the demand. That will regulate itself, however; when it does not pay to send any more there, that would only deprive them of the greater share of their profits, unless, as some propose to do, the difference between gold and silver be added to the selling price of goods. In either case many complaints will be heard from consumers, who are to be made the real sufferers, or such of them as have small dealings, and whose earnings come only in silver. In the general produce trade, where sales are mostly effected through commission houses, this question of depreciation called for immediate attention, and the San Francisco Produce Exchange took action upon it at once. The decision of the members was that hereafter, unless otherwise stipulated, all transactions on "Change will be on a gold basis. So far as the sales go this leaves no chance for any misunderstanding between buyers and sellers; but with the final settlement between consignees and consignors comes another difficulty.

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Rep.—Governor Low, is not the market here always affected by the existing rates in London?

Gov. Low replies:—Certainly, sir. It entirely controls this market. London is the great bullion centre of the world. We can always tell the condition of the China market by reference to the London market. Our rates are fixed by the London and the small number of trade dollars does not affect the supply.

Rep.—Sutro, a money broker, also comes in for a brief examination:—

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And so the "interfering" and cross-

questioning goes on. Mr. Vandervelde is a manufacturer of silver ware, and he gives a very downright remedy for the silver glut:—

Mr. V.—I would shut out the mines; that's the only remedy I can see. The people would then find out that they wanted silver.

Rep.—How long do you suppose the mines would have to remain in that condition before the result would be accomplished?

Mr. V.—Not very long, at the rate the principal mines are throwing out ore now, although all of this assays a certain percentage in gold, you know.

One Merchant's impression is that the money system of the States can be widely regulated only on a system now in force in England, to wit: the Bank of England makes the notes of the Government in value equal to the gold and silver, and makes all notes of the Government a legal tender for taxes, duties and all payments. Make silver a legal tender to any amount."

Another Merchant thus discusses the question in the *Alta*:—

I consider the best remedy for stopping the depreciation of silver coin would be that the Government should stop the coinage of all silver coins until the whole of the United States revert to the hard money system. A petition to the present Secretary of the Treasury, supported by the California and Nevada delegations, may have the desired effect. Trade dollars were originally coined to supply the demand from Asia. They were coined for export only; if, then, experience has proved that they are not wanted in sufficient quantities for export, but that they interfere with and depreciate the silver coin of the United States, then the coinage of trade dollars in unlimited quantities should be stopped, and the export of silver bars could go on the same as before.

I believe that the Pacific States produce to-day three-quarters of the entire quantity of silver raised on this globe; the civilized world has become alarmed by statements which may after all prove to be largely exaggerated of what may be expected from the Comstock lode during the present and following years, and this has no doubt contributed to the heavy decline in the value of fine silver as compared to gold.

Should we then add fuel to the flame, and by any public resolution in regard to silver assist to depreciate our own property?

Germany has changed her currency and adopted a gold basis, and thereby set free a very large amount of silver computed at \$300,000,000. This, far more than the bourses, has depreciated the value of silver, but if Austria and Russia, or either of them, should convert their paper currency into a silver basis, an outlet would at once be found for the great excess of silver in the civilized world. I do not know whether such an event is likely to happen or not. I do not know when specie payment may be resumed by the Government of the United States, but we all know that but for unforeseen contingencies this will take place in the near future.

Shall we then sound the note of alarm and try to demonetize silver at its very source? We are in close connection with Asia; let the Asiatic nations be infected with this silver panic and the vaunted wealth of the Comstock lode, approximating a valuation to day of a hundred million dollars owned to a large extent by people on this Coast, will melt like snow before the sun. We have a law making \$5, and no more, a legal tender; if we have in the course of our business accepted more, it is simply because we have found it in consequence of competition or for any other reason advantageous to do so.

We are largely importing from the Eastern States where we pay in paper money, which fluctuates from day to day. One importer calculates the cost of his goods from the day of purchase at whatever rate the premium on gold may be then; another takes the day of arrival, and still another takes the basis of what it considers a fair average rate of this mode of transit, is by no means insignificant, representing a sum of about 4½ lakhs of rupees per annum. The imports from Tibet consist of ponies, blankets, salt, jewelry, silk, tea, sheep, &c.; while the exports are chiefly cloth, flannel, chintzes, brass and iron utensils, and hookahs. Sir Richard Temple has stated his own views as to the practicability and importance of a road through Sikkim to Tibet with great clearness and accuracy; but he pathetically closed his remarks with a kind of funeral knell on the whole scheme, by saying that as yet the Government of India have made no grant for the execution of the works, that no funds are allowed, &c., while large sums are unhesitatingly spent on works of much more doubtful utility. When 20 or 30 lakhs are to be at once expended for the improvement of Simla only, it hardly seems consistent with a far-seeing and comprehensive policy that the construction of so important a road as this should be indefinitely delayed on the score of want of funds. But such dilatoriness of action is by no means inconsistent with the rest of our foreign policy, or with the spirit of a government which, of late years, has looked at things in general somewhat from "the Chinese point of view."

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A. McIVER, Superintendent,
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INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Loss to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$80,000 TALES.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash. ALL THE PROFITS of the Underwriting
Business go to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matchpots, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bours at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appoint-
ed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY.

MORINE Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 21, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

After this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of Instructions from the Board of

Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first

class ship, or to the extent of \$12,000 on
adjusting risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 6, 1874.

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INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to
issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable
in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay,
Mauritius, China and Japan, at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against
unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or
Bonuses, are requested to present same for
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise
their claims will not be recognized.

ADOLPH ANDRE,

F. D. SASOON,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875. apl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matchpots, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bours at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be re-
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for their decision.

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first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong,
for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appoint-
ed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

INTIMATIONS.

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